Shiputity NO12

Samuel Freedly . Fem a

## An Inaugural essay

on

Hepatitis

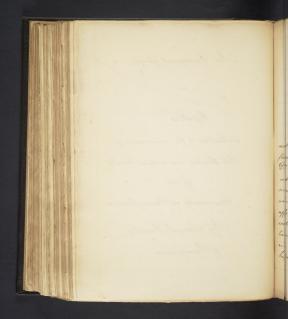
Submitted to the examination of The Rustees and medical Twently

of the

University of Pennsylvania

By Samuel Freedley

of Pennsylvania



Un efray

on

## Hepatitis acuta

Who lever and its membranes like must other parts of the body are had a to inflammation under two former the aniet and chronic 
D'Callen supposes the aniet exist when the 
inflammation attacks the markoping membrane, and eable the disease chronic 
when the parametryma of the lever is the 
affected. D'S aunders conceives that the 
affected. D'S aunders are place when the open 
territors of the hefactic arting are affected, 
and the chronic when the branches of the 
hefactic seems or seems prosters, which conveys



the principal partion of the blood to the liver is the reat of morbid action. Dr Cullen objects to this distinction and thinks there is neither evidence nor probability in super part of it. But it seems to me the terme nology of Dr Cullen educed from his distinction is somewhat objectionable as we have no analogy in names given to similar forms of disease in other parts. We made do not characterize inflammation of the enveloping membrane of the lungs by the exelusive epithet acute; nor when the substance of the lungs is affected do we call it chronic on that account . On the contrary both these parts may be affected with the acute or chronic forms of inflammation. The same remark I think applies to the liver as well as to the other vicino of the body. The former writer does not show cause or give a just acason why acute inflamme



mation cannot attack the parenchyma of the liver as well as the investing mem beane. I therefore call the inplanmation of the liver acute when the symptoms described by the celebrated nasological writer of Edinburgh take places viz. Tyrevia; hypochondrii destri ten sio et dolor, saepe pungens pleurities instra, scepius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis; dysproca; tup sis suca; varnitus; singultus" and chronic when the following observations will apply. "Have saupe mulla quibus dignoscatur signa prachet; aliquando lamen candem adefe suspicari protest, ex hepatitidis couris quibusdam praegrefsus, ex sensu quadam plenetudinis et gravitalis in hypochondres dextro, ex doloribus plus minusure pungentibus in eaden



parte subinde perceptis, ex dolor que dam a prefre hyprechandre deptra vel a decubiler in lates serustrum sentilo; et donique ex properio lemons um die tis signis subinde infestante.

from led to adopt this distinction of from having been tought that have litious of medicine can present only for symptoms - and that any diminion of disease from the upperiod location of disease can lead to me produced routh marmed as certainly can be obtained

may by the defecting himper Mepatelis like other inflammations may terminate in resolution suppured to not may lead to chrome induration or it may lead to the lives individualion of the lives of the lives of the land and chronic hipatelis can exist at the and chronic hepatelis can exist at the

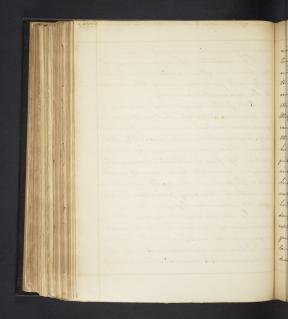


same time in the same part

The resolution of inflammation of the liver, is often accomplished by an early and judicious we of the remedies to be summerated presently

is not if the symptoms of few and to sale pour de not ache include on the contra of gentime which the contra of some probably take place. The communication will probably take place water of the formation of pus is indicated principally by agors, succeeded by a sense of weight and opportunities in the right hypochonder and opportunities in the style by forchonder and in the action in the appeal of the third pullation in the affected side when lying on it.

It has been supposed by some that in flumnations of the live do not terminate in gargene or mortification. I Sounders say I have sun some instances where the pain and influmnation have subsided suddenly,



and have been increeded by a low fluttuing pulse, cold extremeties, diliquium, and death, so that there has been reason to suspect that this organ may on some occasions though much less frequently than others become gungrenous! But in Morgagni de a secolaris et cacisis: mor borum a case is related which proves positively that the liver becomes gangunous. I now quotes his words " Sency annos natus qualuor & soptua ginta, gracilis, vinosus, ante mensem incedere sic inceperate ut simistra polishimum crure incum beset. Luad domostici magis, quam ipse, ani madnerterant; rihil certe ipse de hoe dicebat; and uspiam do love se ostendebat. Dusdesignita past diabus dolore ventris conreplus est vago, nullaque eum petre canjunto, quem spee, nemine consulto, theriara sumpto expedit. Sed duo decim interjectio diebus orters circa meridiem dolor est ad

11 begann de carles et raine montrere 16 Ago 90

summan regionem charam dexteram simul gravans, simul ci similis, ut ajebat, quem mordentes afferent canes. Tumebat is locus, sed nec colorem mutaverat, &, si tangeres, mollis erat; manu autem profundius appressa, durum percipichas. Pulsus, caeteroquin landahilis, when, & fren quens erat. Ocule intra orbitas subsidebant. Lingua sicca, Not mala. Die morbi altera pulsud major, & vibratus. Dolor, I tumor se ad ventris medium extendebant, qui demum sinistrorsum quoque perrexerent. Sanguis e dextero brachio mipus ad uncias septem, nihil seri; crafsam who, autom, & flavam habuit crustam. Naura crat quidence, non ea tamen, ut cibus respueretur. Alvus sine malestia exonerabatur. Not pessima. Die tertia pulsus hu milis: ructus crebii, amari. acidi: laquela quasi a consultione voliata: mens sub-



inde non sonstans, et inania. I sugae, quas auger narrabat, astendebant. Die quarta manpress arters edentidem consullebantur, totumque corpus rigidum ad quadrandem horae permanehat: quai dum fier rent, mulli erant pulsus: & vicifiim, solu to convulsione, hi quoque redibant, & sanorum quidem in eactoris similes; red humiles, & prementibus digitis non summer resistentes, Postea difficili facta resperatione, etsi lingua demum erat jam humida, neque home amplius delirabat, facces vomerit, & paulo past ad vesperam dici equisdem convulsus mortuus ests Abdomine diducto, servister jecoris talus inventus est laxus, & sphacels provsus viliatus. Ventriculus, & intestina, Tenuia praesertion, hie rubra, istic livida, ellie nigra: Coli autum initium, qua musculas contingedat, cavam assis illie facien



operentes, simul cum ifis I gangina omnino occupation not. I sie conservem, et some baccatione soperani non potuerit. I then nidebatur effusion for gread on auntis cano comfection freest seem lucidem I puri admitten, cui acompe simile intestina continhant.

The last cited case swidentily shows that gangeme takes place in the aphetance of the live to a great degree; and if accute inflammation can only attach the swideling memberses, I would ask how it is populable that the world gard the lines becomes gangerman, or mention term according to the present opinions can will only from two causes my want of some withment and of great of inflammatory action

The diagnosis of Repatitis is not always easy to be made in consequence of the organ diseased to



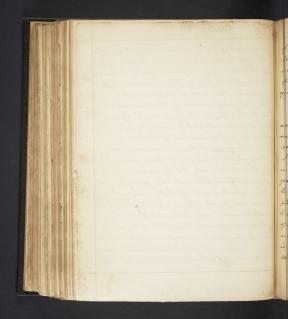
to other vicinas It is sometimes mistaken for inflammation of these organs viz. for pleurisy or perifereumony on gastritis. It may accasionally be mistaken for spasm of the gall ducts and for rheumatic offertions of the neighbouring parts, Do Temberton distinguishes Perlmonie inflammation from Repatitis 1th By remarking that in the latter complaint a gradual inspiration does not produce eough although it increase es pain. 2 my that the pain is increased by gentle pressure under the margin of the ribs which is not the case in pulmonic complaints and 3 4 that the cough if it is present is found to have succeeded not preceded or have been cowal with it as in plearing

From gastriets the separties inflormention may be distinguished by the absence of that and pairs of that and pairs

Children be the to fu with which the inflamed stomach is infected as the prostration of themself regional in departation of the itemach I reflammation of the liver may be distinguished from spain of the gall duely by as is not the presence of naura, by the pair large permanent

one premie of necess, by the have leng from nearly by the isual symptoms of Tyuques, and the patient feeling more case in an crest than in a flower porture of the body.

The cause of Hapatiles are not easily discerned. With respect to the predisposition of this disease it has been observed most programtly in the male ray and not with the adult period of lafet. The expecting causes are partly those which induce general influencementary of facting and partly these which according an execution of the execution of the line. I may be formed reserved may be minoritized explained wielesses from your morntaines, of alls be rudalen wielesses.



of lumperatures, and the application of cold. Among the ballow causes are when the baddy experies; intemperance in the use of spirituas liguous; and continued great hest of climater or reason

Of the cure of Hepatitio acuta We commence the cure of Hepatitis by arresting as speedily as possible the inflammatory process. In the commencement blood must be drawn by a large origine Figteen or twenty sunces must be taken in as short time as possible and subsegreent bleedings must be governed according to circumstances, If the patient be plethorie and the pulse active he will bear to lasse more and vice versa; The appearance of the blood must also be taken into consideration. But it can only be consider ed as a safe guide in conjunction with the pulse the degree of pour and other



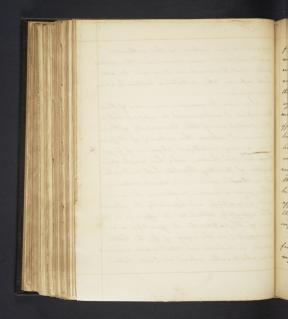
symptons. If the buff after remaining fine or six hours after venesection become frim opake, and hassa concare surface have puckered edges, the pulse hard, and the degree of pain be not diminished we may feel secure in drawing more blood. I for the contrary the buff after an equal time to semitransparent have a greenish yellow colour general bleeding may be omitted, I should then have recourse to topical bloodletting blistering & cand such local application as would produce a free discharge Catharties should be early employed

Catharties should be early employed as they and more particularly on the part affected unloading the repets by acting the papers of the and radicing a determination of blow to the import of the intertience of the intertience of the intertience of function axis amongst practitioners with



regard to the nature of the eathartie most uneful, some recommend the neutral falls beet be abound as it is read to not light up in the intestines certainly claims perfecence

In order to maintain my views of Repatitis which I endeavoured to support before the professors of the University of Penn sylvania, I adduce the authority of Frame, Bury a very intelligent physician of Guyis \* Hospital in London, who had ample oppor tunities of treating Hepatitis both in England and in Pardia where it is almost endemin-He gives a decided preference to mercurial purgatives and especially to calometer He expressly attributes its efficacy in the cure of Hepatitis to its qualities as an evacuant (in the copy of the his letter which is before me the word evacuant is emphatically placed in Italic letters)

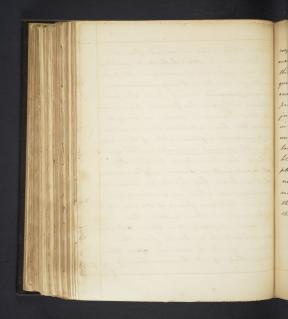


for he accords with the opinions best writers, that the general action of mercury on the constitution, was it practicable to accomplish this intention in a shorter time than is almost always required, would be injurious in the early and highly inflam. matory stage of the disease. The superior officacy of calomet he ascribes to its pecu liar quality of evacuating the devots of the liver; and considers its operation in this way as often diminishing or superseding the necessity of bloodletting. He illustrates the advantage of this "countying the beliany decets " by the great and speedy religh afforded by drawing aut the with from the mamma when this gland becomes implamed after partirition

In booking over a paper on Hepatilis I found a centence which accords with my ideas so meanly that I round do



better than make an extract from it "We have omitted, hitherto, to mention the administration of necessary in the treat ment of hepatitis. I very mischievous opinion, parowided derined from the pracetitioners in Indias has for some time prevaile ed, that mercury is specific in every disease of the liver; and that even in active V phlesmonous inflammation of this viscus it will prevent suppuration. This opinion, which has been built on the weefs of mercurials in chronic inflammations of the liver, has led to an empirical practice, in which no discrimination is made between forms of disease, which differ more in their nature, than in the name improsed upon them. And there can searcely be a doubt, from the known effects of mercury after the body, that, if it be incantiously



employed in the active period of inflam mation, it will increase the action of the arterial system, ( already too much) quickened and therefore tend directly to accelerate, and not retard, the suppurative process. It appears, indied, that many judicious and successful practitioners in India do not administer mercury, until the violence of the inflammatory action has been moderated by bluding, active purging, and the antiphlogistic plan of treatment. We are now speaking of the administration of mercury in such a way at to produce the peculiar effects of that metal on the constitution at large"

